

# American



# Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

**TERMS**—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Anyone forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

The Editor calls for the first time, both on his old and his young friends, to use their influence to extend the circulation of the "American Farmer," as far and as widely as they think it merits that much favour at their hands. The price is only half what it was when it broke ground and made its way through stumps and briars to clear the land for a good harvest—since then many abler hands have come into the field, and competition has lessened the price of labour; but is that any reason why he who went in advance upon a doubtful enterprise, should be put aside like an old yellow admiral, and deemed not worthy of pay or rations.

If it be that there is less labour to be done, or that our capacity has lessened with the increase of years, he is still conscious of undiminished devotion to the farming interest. The late collector of Oxford, John Willis, when he applied for the office to Mr. Gallatin, wrote him that if he would give him the place, he "would shew him which window the black cat jumped out of"—Now, if each subscriber to the Farmer will only enclose to J. S. Skinner, a \$5 note with the names of two new subscribers, he will shew them "which window the black cat jumped out of," even though they leave him to pay the postage in specie—which is exacted in Baltimore, but, we believe, not in the country.

N. B. IT COST US \$112 TO BUY SPECIE TO PAY OFF AT SIGHT UNCLE SAM'S LAST, AND IN FULL DRAFT, ON US AS LATE POSTMASTER OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

J. S. S. X. P. M. B.

**ENGLISH ARTICHOKE**.—A correspondent in Jerusalem, Va. asks us where the seed of this root can be had most convenient to him—We are unable to answer—we have made some inquiry on the subject in this city, without success. Perhaps the editor of the Southern Agriculturist can give the desired information.

**COTTON CULTURE**.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the Report of the Hon. John Chambers, on the cultivation of Cotton, read before the Pee Dee (S. C.) Ag. Society. The extensive circulation which this journal has obtained in those States of which this product is the staple, will induce us to pay particular attention to every matter which we may deem of interest to the planter of it.

**BET SUGAR**.—We conclude this week the communication of Mr. Pedder, on the sugar beet culture—the intrinsic importance of the subject, and the high source from whence the article comes, will secure to it an attentive perusal, without further comment from us.

**FOREIGN NEWS**.—In the usual place will be found the summary of intelligence received by the steamer Liverpool at N. York. The news has depressed the flour market.

**SHEEP AND HOGS COMING FROM IRELAND**.—In a late number of the Farmer we announced that, in the wish to procure Sheep and Swine best adapted to the region of country in which this paper chiefly circulates, we had ordered some of each from Mr. Murdoch, a distinguished agriculturist and flour manufacturer in Ireland, and gave an extract from his letter acknowledging the receipt of the order. Since then we have received another letter, dated as late as the 26th of October, from which we make the following extract.

It will be seen that besides our order, which was very limited as to number, Mr. Murdoch has sent us for sale at auction two sows on his own account. Under all circumstances, we have no hesitation in recommending to those who wish to improve their stock of hogs, not to let the opportunity pass—We know some gentlemen who are prepared to bid a high figure, but whatever they may fetch, their first litter will indemnify the purchaser.

For Durham short-horn Cattle, we can only say, that were we ordering for ourselves we should certainly take our chance with Mr. Murdoch, and that we tender our best offices in the case to any gentleman who chooses to avail of them and place a credit in England. That may be done through any of our merchants having correspondents in Liverpool.

Dear Sir—I received the duplicate of your last letter, and answered it by the Great Western. In answer to yours I beg leave to say, I have not yet found a vessel either for Baltimore or Philadelphia, but have no doubt of succeeding shortly, when the 9 Sheep and 3 Pigs on your account, and 2 Pigs on my own account shall be sent out; the latter you will please advertise and sell for me by public auction. They are the first of their kind, and both in pig to the best boar—the smallest of the two being the best breeder I ever saw—she has had two litters, the large one only one.

They are *Murdochs*, or the *Annanoe improved Irish breed*, of pigs, which by a judicious cross from an excellent boar of the best English breed (which was *short, broad, fat, and easily fed*), and an Irish sow of the best description, long, large and heavy, has produced a breed of pigs not now to be surpassed in the world. They are alone in this neighborhood, one belonging to a neighbour of mine at 3 years old, weighed 1044 lbs., and at 5 years old weighed 1350 lbs. and from getting a fall and dislocating its shoulder was obliged to be killed. I have had them at 12 months old to weigh 476 lbs. These of course are live weights. Pigs are very dear here at present—I may have to charge you a little more, but if I can avoid doing, I shall not—in fact the prices I have mentioned to you are exceedingly low. At the Dublin show £10 [each] cash for a lot of Ewes would not be taken, not better in my opinion than those I now send you, and they are all covered by my best ram, for which I get one guinea a ewe. My stock of Durhams, of which I have 86 at present, are as pure breed as any Mr. Whitaker or any man in England has, part are of his stock. Of course the herd book pedigree I can give with almost all I have. There are a few, however, as well bred as any in the world, which a gentleman got the stock over a few years past, and neglected to keep their descent properly registered; but any ordered out from me shall be all right in every respect.

The two sows I send on my own account, you will please advertise and sell by public auction, and the nett balance you can at your convenience send me an order for. I think it most probable I may see them on board myself; the boar I send you is a real beauty, none to surpass him. If he goes out safe and thrives as he has done, he should be a magnificent animal of the kind; and my small sow you may recommend to any friend; her last litter when 8 weeks old, if all sold, as part of them were, would have produced £22.

Whilst on the subject of Swine, we are reminded of a promise made some time since of presenting to our readers a Report thereon, made to the New York State Agricultural Society, by C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany—we will give it in our next. It is perhaps not saying too much when we express our belief, that no one in the empire State was more capable of doing justice to the subject than Mr. B. and we are sure our readers will coincide with us.

**ABDUCTION OF SLAVES** from their owners in the South, by officers of vessels going there from the Eastern States—Gov. Gilmer's the true remedy.

The owners of slaves, if they have any spirit left for resentment of wrong, will wait with anxiety the action of the Legislature of Georgia on the patriotic suggestion of Gov. Gilmer, that, as the Executive of the State of Maine refuses to surrender persons charged with seducing slaves from Georgia, there is left to the citizens of the latter State, no means of redress but to consider and treat all persons from Maine employed in navigating vessels within the jurisdiction of the State whose constitutional rights have been thus violated and contemned, as engaged in stealing and taking off property in which the Georgian has as much right under the Constitution as the Mainite has to his vessel or his lumber.

If the Governors of non-slave-holding states refuse, under the influence of fear or fanaticism, to surrender up when demanded, citizens who have violated the laws and fled from the justice of a sister state, there is no security left for that species of property, without which all other property is but dead capital—the Union itself may be considered, as to one great end of its formation, as having been dissolved; and there remains to the Southern planter nothing but shameful and ruinous submission; or self-protection by the best means of retaliation or defence—not only has the State whose laws have been violated within its jurisdiction, a right to self-redress in the manner pointed out by Gov. Gilmer, but all the Southern States are bound to make common cause with Georgia, by the dictates of a common interest and the laws of common honor. Is it to be allowed that commanders of vessels of an independent state, where slavery, without being understood, is held in abhorrence, real or pretended, shall visit a neighboring State, and carry off slaves with impunity, because not detected and caught *flagrante oblecto*? Under what color of pretext could Governors Dunlap and Kent refuse to give up Philbrook and Kellerand? Was it that they could not have a fair trial in Georgia? To what extent would that argument lead? The provision of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives from justice by the Governor of one State, on the demand of another equally independent State, would become at once a dead letter,



as it is in fact, so far as the greatest peculiar interest of the South is concerned—No matter, according to that answer, what may be the crime, when the robber or the pirate is demanded, a sympathetic Governor has only to answer, we cannot trust him to your Courts—you are prejudiced on that subject—your laws are against the laws of God and religion; and so the case is closed—The Southern slave-holder must submit. But assuredly he has a claim for the value of his property, on the State which, when it taxes his property, and demands his personal services for its defence, *promises him protection*! Can it be that a State, calling itself Sovereign, as all our States are, will have the meanness to levy contributions on, and exact service from its citizens, and yet confess that it is incompetent to protect them or their property, from domestic mobs, or foreign thieves and pirates? What becomes of the fundamental principle of mutuality of allegiance and protection? If, instead of stealing negroes, they had stolen cotton or sweet potatoes, they would doubtless have been given up on demand—but to surrender them for stealing negroes, would be *unpopular* forsooth! against public sentiment! So a blind or roguish fanaticism, that leads to interference with other people's conscience and affairs, and to the grossest violation of territorial rights and property, is to be substituted for the sacred provisions of the Constitution, under the guarantee of which, the Southern States, too credulous, (as was then predicted, and now appears,) came into the union. The union! what is it, a rope of sand, or a hook of steel, as it may be necessary to suit the interests of one, or sacrifice the interests of the other half of the union? A cloud of smoke, a weazel or a whale, as *power* may decide—How prophetic the warning, but unheeded voice, of Patrick Henry!—This spirit of fanaticism is making its way, *pari passu* with the progress of corruption and office-hunting, from the North to the South—Under various flags and specious guises, it has overrun Maryland, and is fast spreading over Virginia and the Carolinas.—The public "is a foolish bird, and will hatch any egg you put under it"—Hence Maryland, whose wealth consisted in slaves, and for want of which millions of landed capital are lying idle and dead, has been persuaded into measures that go every year to diminish the number of a class *the most happy on the face of the globe*, and to relax the discipline and the bonds that so happily governed, and so securely held them before the *confederation*! Instead of *offering a bounty* for the importation of slaves from other states, she forbids their introduction, reducing herself by the most suicidal policy, to a condition which prepares her for sacrifices to purposes of avarice and fanaticism. The slang, uttered without thought, and received without investigation, is, that slavery is inconsistent with agricultural improvement and profit, and against the laws of God and humanity—while the truth is, that for agricultural improvement, you want in the first place, one skilful head, and for all the rest you only need obedient hands, and enough of them. A Maryland farm, well conducted, by negro slave labor, is more profitable to the owner of the capital than any other mode of employing the same amount of capital in land. What most interferes with the profit of the estate, is, not any thing in the nature or effect of slavery; but the interference of numerous and vexatious drawbacks on the efficiency and the happiness of the slave—such as the number of free negroes—their agency in the schemes of abolitionists—the proximity of the State to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where infamous organizations exist for their seduction and concealment—the hopes held out and the agitation kept up in their minds by the Colonization Society—the demoralization produced in every neighborhood by the retailers of spirituous liquors and other receivers of stolen goods, "knowing them to be stolen"—the looseness of public morals, growing out of an universal hankering after popularity and office, the ophthalmia that afflicts our grand juries,

and the sleepiness that overcomes other high functionaries of the law—all these things go to corrupt, dissatisfy and enervate the slave, and to make slave-labor less profitable.—Still we maintain that if it had been left on the footing that the confederation found it, no system of human employment for a livelihood ever existed, which, between the employer and *employee*, was better calculated to ensure profit, and comfort and happiness to both parties, so certainly and effectually as the system of master and slave in an enlightened age, and a free and christian country.—For one we say, let Maryland repeal all laws that prohibit the introduction of slave, or any other labor from other States.—No man can count the thousands on thousands of interest, which is lost on capital invested or existing in land, for want of labor to give it activity—Let her invite that labor in every form, and of every species that it can be had. What man in his senses could believe that while free negroes are permitted to go every day mixing with northern abolitionists and returning again to sow sedition among, and contrive means of elopement for the slaves, yet if a man takes his slave to reside out of the State, he is forbidden to bring him back under the penalty of his being added to the number of *free blacks*!! That such a gross anomaly should exist in the legislation of a slaveholding state, is past belief—yet it is true.

To return to the masters of vessels protected by Governors Dunlap and Kent, let that not be regarded as a solitary case; on the contrary we appeal to gentlemen in St. Mary's and other counties on the waters of the Chesapeake, whether the loss of slaves, by vessels coming into our waters, is not getting to be a thing of frequent occurrence, amounting to an enormous and alarming evil—an evil for which, who shall say what is the remedy? If these pirates are protected by Governors sworn to support the Constitution, under which they are bound to surrender citizens demanded as fugitives from the justice of other states, what redress can we hope for? where will the evil end? The most obvious, the most just, and the most effectual that we can see, is the one pointed out by Gov. Gilmer—one which we should have expected from such a man,—affable, but high-spirited,—*suaviter en modo*—*fortiter in re*—declare a non-intercourse with the citizens of the State which gives its countenance to the robbery, through the channels which are used for its perpetration, and hold those who come in violation of the act, as hostages for the delivery of the man charged with the theft—Suppose the commander of a foreign vessel going into Kennebec or Penobscot, to take off by stealth or violence, a bunch of onions or a bale of "Lowels," would not the universal yankee nation call on the President to demand punishment and retribution? Yet a Mainite can bring off the property of a Georgian, it may be to his utter ruin, and his only satisfaction is a prevaricating refusal to give up the accused! for no matter whether innocent or guilty, that is not the question for the Governor of either State to decide—That is with the judiciary of the State whose laws have been violated. If, as we before said, we are to be told that the Judiciary of a co-equal and independent Sovereign State can't be trusted, why there is an end of all argument, with the addition of insult to injury—*Lex talionis* and the universal right of self-defence, is all that is left—and if Georgia does not have prompt recourse to that, at least let her have the decency to indemnify the citizen whom she has permitted to be robbed—To the shame of submitting to be plundered and derided by the citizens and government of another power, let her not add the dishonour of failing in her own obligations to those on whose property and persons she levies for the support of her own dynasty! But as all signs fail in dry weather, so all manliness of sentiment, all attachment to principle, all true love of liberty, is lost in one fierce and universal struggle for Executive power and the public purse.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia.—"I regret to inform you that the Legislature of the

State of Maine has declined taking any measures to give satisfaction to this State, for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Gov. Dunlap and Gov. Kent to deliver up to its authorities upon their demand, the fugitives from its justice, Philbrook and Kellerman.—You will perceive from the proceedings of the Legislature of Maine, at its last session, that upon reference to it, of all the documents in relation to Philbrook and Kellerman, it contented itself by resolving that the whole of that subject was exclusively within the province of the Executive Department, and that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to take any order in relation thereto, notwithstanding that the Legislature had passed a law at its previous session, defining the power of the Executive Department in arresting and delivering up the fugitives from justice from other States, and evidently with the view of justifying Gov. Dunlap in his previous refusal to deliver up Philbrook and Kellerman to the authorities of this State."

"This conduct of the Legislature of Maine, and the grievous conduct of Gov. Dunlap and Gov. Kent, prove conclusively that the opposition to the institution of slavery is so great among the people of that State, that their public authorities are prevented from obeying the injunctions of the Constitution of the United States, when required to deliver up fugitives from justice charged with the crime of violating the rights of property in slaves. This State must therefore protect by its own authority, the rights of its citizens in slave property, against this disposition of Maine to violate them. For this purpose, you will be justified in declaring a law, that all citizens of Maine, who may come within the jurisdiction of this State, on board of any vessel as owners, officers or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice."

DITCHING AND DITCHERS—We know of nothing which more retards the improvement of Maryland and more Southern lands, than the want of *thorough draining*! It may be considered the first step towards the reclamation of old estates—without good ditches and good fences no man has a right to be considered a good farmer; both, but especially ditching and draining, are shamefully neglected—One cause is the difficulty of getting ditchers who understand their business, and knowing, will perform it. There are hundreds of foreigners, loafing about our towns, who could, in the country, at all seasons, find comfortable accommodations and good pay, and especially ditchers. Thousands who do not think of, or find it convenient to hunt them up, would nevertheless, were men to offer themselves, give them regular employment and good pay. Can any gentleman state to us the usual prices paid for ditching, placing it in an intelligible form that any one may understand it—How is ditching measured, and how much can an able bodied man do in a day? suppose him to swallow not over a quart of *aqua fortis*?

§ An intelligence office in the city, for the exclusive accommodation of planters and farmers, would be a very useful institution—There is no part of the union where labor in the country is more wanted, or will pay better than in Maryland and Virginia; and there are thousands in the large cities who are suffering for fire and for bread, who ought to be glad to go, at this season, and work in the country, were it only for a comfortable support. A medium of communication between these parties, honestly conducted, and confined to the procurement of labour for farmers, would be of the greatest use—Foreigners on their arrival in winter or late autumn, might at once be freed from expense, and if of good habits, be sure of permanent employment, and adequate pay. We have no doubt we could find occupation for an hundred within ten miles circumference of the place where we are writing (Herring Bay) provided they will agree to abstain from drinking any thing strong enough to blaze and burn when thrown in the fire—and what must finally become of the stomach into which a substance is daily poured, that when cast on dying embers will fly up in a blaze blue as the flames of hell itself, and set fire to the chimney!

Wanted by the month or year, ditchers, rough carpenters, wood cutters and farm hands.



QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MD.—It is with much satisfaction we observe in the papers of this county, an earnest appeal to the farmers thereof for a meeting to be held on Tuesday the 17th inst. at Centreville, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. We hope the patriotic sons of this old county will embrace this opportunity of accomplishing so laudable an object. Some of the very best sons of our State,—the relics of purer times,—are to be found therein, and from our knowledge of their zeal and devotion to the cause of Agriculture, we have every reason to expect the appeal now made to them will not be in vain, but that the decided success which has crowned the enlightened policy of their neighbors in Talbot, will be a further stimulus to arouse them to their duty in the premises, and we hope the same spirit will be extended to other portions of the state.

TOBACCO—We published in our last a valuable paper on the culture of Cuba tobacco; also an extract from a letter from a mercantile house in Antwerp, announcing the important fact, that the planting of tobacco has made considerable progress in the German states. These subjects combined, present considerations to our planters of no little moment. It is evident that the inferior descriptions only are likely to compete with the American product, and it is worthy of the attention of our planters, whether such improvements may not be made in their culture as will give them so decided an advantage, as to secure for their produce a precedence of the foreign article in its own market. That this can be done to a considerable extent, we have reason to believe, and to aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, we intend shortly, among other premiums, to offer one for the best treatise on this subject.—In the meantime the information given in the letter of Mr. Hernandez, may be found of benefit to our planters, and we hope their attention will be so directed to the subject, as to induce them to make the experiment of introducing this description on their plantations.—That the soil and climate of parts of Maryland are adapted to it, we have reason to believe—and we know that it has been already successfully introduced into Virginia. We had the pleasure of a conversation a few days since with Dr. Winston, of Culpepper county, and on referring to Mr. Hernandez' letter, he informed us, that he had been so successful in his cultivation of the Cuba tobacco, (the seed of which he receives every year from thence,) that the cigars made from it have been pronounced equal to any imported from Havana. He has raised a large quantity, and was then in quest of workmen to accompany him to his estate, to commence the manufacture of cigars. Dr. W. has promised to give us a detailed statement of his mode of culture, so soon as he can find time to prepare it, which we will lay before our readers at the earliest period after its reception.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—The Hagerstown Torch Light speaks in high terms of a lecture on this subject, delivered in that town by Mr. Wm. Baer, of Frederick county, a practical farmer and chemist.

"Every body present was not only pleased, but delighted with the lecture; and richly remunerated for their attention in valuable information in relation to the properties and uses of the various manures, as applicable, under every modification of circumstance, to the lands and seasons of our section of the state. We have heard a strong wish expressed for the appropriation, by our legislature, of a salary sufficient to compensate a geologist for the devotion of all his time and talents in acquiring and imparting a practical knowledge of the character and proper mode of cultivation of the lands on the Western Shore of our State. There is work enough on the two shores for two Geologists; and the State is certainly able to employ and pay two, for the benefit of her agricultural population, without interfering with any other interest. We hope the appropriation may be made, and that Mr. Baer may be appointed for the Western Shore."

We are glad to see this spirit manifested in the upper section of the State. By bringing to the aid of their naturally rich soil, the lights of science, there is no calculating the great advantages that must accrue to the counties of Carroll, Washington and Frederick.

An attempt is making by the Agricultural Society of Ky. to form a *School of Agriculture* in that state. For this purpose it is about to petition the legislature for a grant to purchase a farm, building, &c. to be under the direction of a superintendent, and to be worked by the students; a certain number of hours each day to be devoted by the students to work on the farm, and the residue to be employed in the study of mathematics, mechanics, modern languages, and other useful branches.

BREEDING AND REARING HORSES, for *Agricultural purposes*—The editor of that valuable periodical, the *Franklin (Ky.) Farmer*, some time since offered liberal premiums for the first and second best essays on the above subject. In a late No. these essays were published in that journal, and we shall take the liberty of transferring one of them at least to our columns, and probably in our next. The estimation in which they are held is evinced by the extended circulation they are receiving through the public press—and in a subsequent No. of the paper to that in which they were originally published, we find the following token of approbation to the writers.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The following letter is a characteristic of the writer; and it does him great credit. By the way, the liberality of Mr. Sherley should be imitated by others, who equally appreciate the utility of the essays in question. That these performances have in this signal manner received the approbation of an old and experienced breeder so distinguished as Mr. Sherley, is a sufficient attestation of their merit; and we feel no little gratification in having offered the premiums which brought out the writers of the essays. It appears to us that, if such acknowledgements of the utility of essays on subjects of importance to farmers, were more often made, the ablest writers would be stimulated to write more and better than they do.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17, 1839.

To the Editor of the *Franklin Farmer*:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me, through your useful paper to tender to the authors of the two essays, published in your 12th number, "on breeding and rearing horses for agricultural purposes," the services of two stallions. I consider both those gentlemen justly entitled to that much, at least, from me; for I entertain the opinion that their essays will be worth more to each farmer of the west than double the price of a draft horse, provided they strictly pursue the recommendations of those experienced writers, in their efforts to improve the most useful of all animals. To Mr. W. Williams, I offer a season to Pacific, or any other horse I am interested in: I say Pacific, because I think he comes up to his description both as a blood horse and a breeder; and I believe Mr. Williams' neighbors will agree with me on these points, if I am to judge from the many solicitations from Tennessee for his return to that State, where the value of good blood, form, qualities and breeding are so well understood and appreciated. Those who are not acquainted with the powers of Pacific, will form the same opinion of him, if they will take the trouble to examine the list of the three and four miles winners of his get.

To Judge Beatty, I offer the season of Jefferson, my premium horse: for I consider this animal the very reality of the choice description by him of a horse for the farm, carriage or saddle. He is sixteen and a half hands high, and in proportion to that height, handsome and active. He is a grandson of old Pacolet, one of Mr. Williams' favorite brood horse.

Yours truly,

LEWIS SHERLEY.

\*Pacific is a full brother to the celebrated BERTRAND.—*Ed. Far.*

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—Our readers must excuse us for again introducing this machine to their notice—but our conviction of its great importance to the farming interests, induces us to refer to it once more, for the purpose of presenting the following additional testimony in its favor from a committee of an agricultural society in Delaware—after which we are not aware that we shall shortly trouble them again upon the subject.

Report of the Committee of St. George's and Apoquinimink Agricultural Society.

In accordance with a resolution of the society, directing the committee, to whom was entrusted the care of the reaping machine, to report to the society at its annual meeting an account of their experiments with the machine, and also, their views of its utility and durability, the committee respectfully submit: that in consequence of the advanced state of the harvest, at the time the machine was received, their time for experiment was necessarily limited. An opportunity offered, however, of test-

ing its powers under circumstances the most unfavorable for the machine; the field of wheat selected for trial had become very ripe, the straw was hardened, and much rusted, and withal greatly stutle fallen; the major part of the field had been cut in the ordinary way by the scythe and cradle, and on either side of the portion left for the machine, there offering an opportunity of comparing the work of the machine with that of the common cradle, and here the superiority of the former was manifest; the grain though much tangled was well saved, every straw being cut with perfect ease, and a clean and even stubble left, without shattering the over-ripe wheat, while on the other hand the part that had been cut in the ordinary mode suffered a loss, in the estimation of the committee, and of those who witnessed the trial, of at least one-fourth, and in some instances probably more. Not content with this trial, however, the committee caused the wheat to be tangled still more; it was twisted in every possible manner, and a log was made to roll into it, so as completely to prostrate the standing grain; yet all this, however unfair, presented no difficulty to the machine—it was still saved with as much facility and economy as the rest had been. The committee here found on trial that the machine would cut from 15 to 20 acres per day with ease; it may be drawn by 2 or 3 horses—in ordinary grain two will be sufficient; while three are ample to draw it through the heaviest wheat at the rate of three or four miles per hour. The whole operation being perfectly simple, the common farm hands soon learn to manage it, with ease and precision. The machine was also tried in a field of heavy oats, and again evinced its superiority over any other mode yet known for saving small grain; a minute description of its operation here would be but a repetition of the foregoing experiments. The machine is constructed upon a plan so simple, and is united with such strength, that it is not easily broken or disarranged, and appears to be as durable as such a machine should be; the knives being all of good steel, do not often require sharpening, which can be readily done on a common grindstone. The committee have been informed by the patentee, that an extra set of knives can be attached to the machine for the purpose of mowing, and that it will cut grass with the same facility and expedition as wheat or oats.—It would in this case therefore save to the farmer much expense and labor in the making of hay, as a boy with the machine and a pair of horses, would do the work of eight men in a day. Again, the large crops of weeds which annually grow upon our stubbles, may be mown with facility, which, deposited in the barn-yard, would materially add to the amount of manure upon the farm at a trifling cost, besides ridding the succeeding crop of hay from any mixture with the weeds arising from their ripened seed.

In conclusion, the committee feel no hesitation in saying that the reaping machine recommends itself strongly to the farmer, as the most perfect and economical mode of saving small grain, and at the same time a cheap and effectual help to the value of his crops, by increasing the annual amount of manure.

ROBERT COCHRAN,  
A. P. READING,  
JOSHUA CLAYTON,  
JAS. S. NAUDAIN.

Gen. Mansfield's Report on Hussey's Reaping Machine.

The opportunity afforded me in making trial of "Hussey's Reaping Machine enables me to make to the Directors of the Agricultural Society of St. Georges and Appoquinimink hundreds, the following report:

I commenced with it under very considerable disadvantages, but found upon becoming acquainted with the principle of operation it was every thing the patentee said it was. The machine cuts a land from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet wide, therefore every mile it travels it cuts over half an acre, it will therefore depend upon the activity of the horses and industry of the operators as to the quantity of work it performs in a day. If kept in full operation it will furnish work for five binders, viz: will do the work of five cradles. It cuts clean, and if properly attended by a man with a rake, lays the grain better than any cradler I have ever seen—cutting a stubble from 6 to 9 inches high perfectly level—there would be objections to it in very stumpy or stony land—but rough, rigid, or undulating land will present no impediment.

I have no doubt "Hussey's Reaping Machine," will become one of the indispensables with the farmer, not only for grain, but grass—as the horse revolving rake is at present.

R. MANSFIELD.

A. P. Reading, Esq., President of the St. Georges and Appoquinimink hds. Soc. October 21, 1839.



**WORK FOR THE SEASON**—In the absence of our own monthly report, we publish the annexed, copied from the *Cheshire Farmer*:

The labors of summer and harvest being finished, it may not be inappropriate to inquire what shall be the work for the winter.

Winter's three months, with their short days and long evenings—how shall the farmer improve them to his best profit and entertainment? We would say let him bestir himself in his business during the day, and in the evening cultivate the intellectual soil, and mind. Let him enjoy the fruit of his summer labor and industry by the social fire-side, and treasure up a knowledge which shall guide him in his duties as a citizen, and direct him in a better application of his labor, so as to secure an increased product with less expense. The farmer is truly privileged above his co-equals of other classes, in the particular of having his evenings to himself, as a time of leisure from his toilsome labor, affording an opportunity of mental cultivation and social happiness, which the envied may envy. Improve it we say—be glad in your abundance, and be wise in your gladness.—And permit us here to suggest, that in this opportunity for the attainment of knowledge, you do not neglect the knowledge of your own occupation—the science of agriculture. Every one should give his chief attention to his own calling, it should be his highest ambition to excel in that—to elevate it and render it honorable, and thus to be honored in it. But we will leave the merry evening and turn to the work of the day.

The farmer before hand should prepare for winter, but if he has not yet done it let him set about it immediately. All the buildings intended as an asylum for man or for beast from the chill blasts of winter should be made tight, so as to exclude his cold breath.

Cattle, when kept warm, do not require near the quantity of food that they do if exposed to the inclemencies of the season. A warm house is half a wood pile.

The cellar too, should be made secure from that old thief Jack Frost; and every thing we would wish to secure from his clutches should be seasonably deposited there just one day before the first freeze.

Lastly, a word for the poor bawling cattle, and we will retreat into winter quarters. Do not let them suffer, and starve, and pine for want of food. What they do not obtain from the fields sufficient fully to keep them in flesh, supply them from the barn. It is poor economy to pinch cattle at any season, but the poorest to commence winter by half starving them.

Winter—to the slothful, who have not made preparation—is cold, dull, unwelcome winter. To the diligent, with their full garners, tight and convenient buildings, and a "rousing woodpile" of dry wood—it is joyous, merry welcome winter. "This, too, is not a season for idleness"—a term which precludes the idea of enjoyment; but its active hours are pleasant and useful to the farmer; it is peculiarly the season of his intellectual culture.

**THE CHINCH BUG**—Every experiment which has been in any wise successful in arresting the ravages of this insect, cannot fail to arrest attention—It is thus we may expect to arrive at the knowledge of the means of staying their depredations—and every one who can throw any light upon the subject, is in duty bound to present his observations to the public, so that by comparing notes, an effectual remedy may be eventually found to extirpate the intruder. In the last No. of the *Farmer's Register*, we find the following, which we with pleasure transfer to our columns. It is dated Charlotte county, Va.:

The greatest plague we now have to complain of, is the chinch-bug. For several years past we have sustained great loss in our crops of wheat and Indian corn from their depredations, and we have cause to fear great mischief from them the next. It is, therefore, I use the occasion to communicate a statement of facts as related to me, and of which I do not doubt, from which it would seem that their ravages on Indian corn may be stayed after leaving a wheat field. A gentleman sowed a narrow strip of land in oats, (not with the design to protect his corn,) between a wheat and corn field, and the oats retarded the progress of the bug from the wheat to the corn so long, that although there were countless numbers in the former, very little injury was done to the corn. Now I account for the little injury this way. Those

who have paid attention to the subject know that there are, as is the case with many other insects, throughout the warm season, successive generations or crops of the chinch-bug, and that in certain stages or forms of existence they do little or no mischief, and that they are in a state to do much injury to the crop when they leave the wheat for the corn. The slip of oats then arrests them, and serves to nourish them until they have changed into another form, when they do little or no mischief, and in the mean time the corn is progressing and getting out of the way of injury. In confirmation of the facts stated and conclusions drawn, I will observe that I noticed in my own fields, that the bug after committing great depredations on a wheat field did but little injury, after it was cut, to an adjoining oat field, having penetrated it no where, as far as I observed, more than fifteen or twenty steps, before it was cut. If then a narrow intervening strip of oats will stay the progress of the bug from the wheat to the corn field, it will be well for all those who would otherwise have them necessarily adjoining, to interpose the narrow strip. Perhaps one of fifteen or twenty steps would answer, and do better if sowed late. We know that the corn fields adjoining the wheat are much the most subject to be injured. W. M. WATKINS.

**NUTS READY PICKED**, for the use of *Farmers*, from divers agricultural periodicals.

**LIME**.—It may be concluded, then, that with very few exceptions, where the soil is in a state of nature, it does not contain lime enough to be injurious. The very fact, that soil, which is a combination of vegetable matter with the earths, exists in any place, is proof that lime is not present in injurious quantities. The soil on beds of limestone rock does not usually contain more than a proper proportion of lime; and from its dryness constitutes one of the most valuable soils.

Soils containing a large quantity of vegetable matter will bear more lime without injury than very lean ones, as more matter exists for it to act upon. The quantity of lime in our most fertile soils is much less than is usually supposed. Mr. Ruffin, the able editor of the *Farmers' Register*, and who has paid more attention to the subject of lime in soils than any other man in America, states that large parts of Virginia, and even some of the limestone regions of the west, scarcely show the faintest trace of lime in their soils, yet some of these are of the most productive quality, particularly the western ones. Mr. Hitchcock states in his geology of Massachusetts, "that out of one hundred and twenty-five specimens of soils from all parts of the state, and several of them from limestone tracts, only seven exhibited any effervescence." He also examined five specimens of some of the richest soils in Ohio and Illinois, and though some calcareous matter existed in all, yet the average did not exceed two per cent.

An examination of various specimens of soils ourselves, as well as the analysis of others, has convinced us that from three to five per cent. of lime is found in the best wheat lands; but that a much less quantity is amply sufficient for the production of good crops, where the soil, in other respects is in good condition. The larger the quantity of lime in any soil, the more durable it will be, or the longer it will feel the good effects of manuring, as the lime materially aids the preparation of such applications for conversion into the food of plants.

We have come, then, to the conclusion, that, 1st, soils in a state of nature rarely contain lime enough to be injurious; 2d, that good soils are found in which from only 1 to 5 per cent. of lime is found, thus showing that its usefulness or activity is in a great measure depending on the quantity of vegetable matter in the soil upon which it can act; and 3d, that lime can be applied to soils in quantities beyond the actual wants of the land, and consequently to an injurious extent.—*Genesee Farmer*.

**THE ROHAN POTATOE**.—This vegetable bids fair to become a general favorite, as the crop of this year seems in a great measure to have justified the high anticipations formed respecting its value, much exceeding as a whole in amount, the yield from the ordinary varieties. The advantages of the Rohan, appear to consist principally in its greater productiveness, and the uniformity of their size. In those we have cultivated, or seen grown, there were few or no small ones, not as much scattered in the hills as the common kinds, and therefore harvested with more ease and rapidity. For stock, or for feeding swine, we think it will be very valuable, and have no doubt, that for a time at least, it will almost supersede the common kinds for these purposes. In planting, the Rohan will

go much farther than any potatoe cultivated. This is owing to its not equiring more than one eye set in a hill, and every potatoe giving a multitude of sets. With the common potatoe, from twelve to twenty bushels are required per acre, for seed; while four bushels of the Rohans cut into sets, are a great supply. The extraordinary vigor of the Rohan potatoe plants, is a striking proof of the greater strength of constitution, possessed by new seedling varieties of plants, (for such the Rohan is,) over those that have long been cultivated, and have greatly degenerated from their pristine vitality. This should induce more attention to the cultivation of plants from seeds, as it is in this way we may rationally hope to produce varieties still more valuable.—*ib*.

**HOW TO DRY PUMPKINS**.—*Mr. Editor*:—Perhaps it may not be generally known that the more expeditious, as well as economical method of drying pumpkins for domestic use is in the following manner. Prepare the pumpkin and stew it the same as for immediate use, then lay it on trenches or tiers and dry it (not bake or scorch it) before the fire or in the oven moderately heated, or after baking. Care should be taken after it is dried to keep it as much as possible from damp air in wet weather, otherwise it may mould. All that need be done to prepare it for use is to soak it in milk or water some six or eight hours previous to its being wanted. It should not be spread out like a Jennie cake on the tin, but rolled after the manner of biscuit, as it will frequently be necessary to turn it while drying. The above is communicated at the request of a good housewife whom you may call PRISCILLA.

West Sidney, Sept. 1839.

*Maine Farmer*.

**HOG MANURE**.—For aiding the growth of many plants, and particularly corn, we have never found any manure the application of which produced such effects as that from the hog pen. Last year we had a field of corn dunged in the hill, part of it with alternate loads of hog pen manure, and common good stable manure. Each load planted about five or six rows. From the commencement of their growth, till the ripening of the corn, the rows manured from the pig pen had the advantage, and at harvesting they yielded a much larger quantity of corn than the others, though all was excellent. A neighbor the last spring, in planting his corn, used good stable manure, except for some few rows, for which the stable manure falling short, he substituted a load or two from his hog pen. The difference in the size of the corn from the first, was such as to arrest the attention of every passer by, and though the year has been unfavorable for corn, it has given a handsome product compared with the other.

Fresh manure of any kind, should not be applied directly to crops of grain; as they are apt to produce too much straw and endanger the formation of a good berry. Manure should be first applied to roots, or to corn, and grain follow; by which the danger of a too rapid growth is avoided.

Hogs that are shut up to fatten should be kept warm and dry, and they should be kept clean instead of being confined to dirt and mud, six or eight inches deep, as is the case with many. It is not possible for hogs to fatten fast unless they are comfortable, and they cannot be comfortable while covered with filth and exposed to cold and wet, instead of having a good warmnest. Hogs should have pure earth occasionally, and a little charcoal.—*Anon*.

**PLOUGHING AND PLOUGHS**.—Public attention was first awakened to the subject of improvements upon the old fashioned, wedge-like plough, by the writings of Mr. Jefferson, who, in 1798, published his new theory of the construction of the mould board, formed upon mathematical and philosophical principles. It was in consequence of a suggestion from him, that Robert Smith, of Pennsylvania, in 1803, substituted the cast iron for the wooden mould board, for which he obtained a patent. This was the commencement of a series of improvements which have resulted in the substitution of cast iron for all parts of the plough, except the beam and handles, and such has been the progress in reducing this implement to a fitness for the purposes designed, that the American cast iron plough, as now constructed, may in truth be considered, as it has been denominated, the most important instrument known to man.

**WOOL**.—The case is, if we wish to get a good price for our wool, we must keep the sheep that produce it of a fine quality, and in order to do this, we must take the pains to procure the sheep which will give us a good fine fleece, and how few farmers are there in this State, [Maine] who



do this, for it must be apparent to almost every one, that we have but few, very few fine woolled sheep in this State, and in room of such, we find most of our farmers have a coarse wool animal, their fleeces filled with hay, chaff, dirt, &c., owing to their careless and slovenly manner of feeding them, their wool not half washed, tied up with elm bark or withes, and because they cannot get more than forty or fifty cents per pound for it, grumbling at the purchaser, or lay the blame upon the government.

Nov. 7, 1839.

A. B.

**THE TIME TO TRANSPLANT TREES.**—There are four months in the year in which trees, shrubs, grape vines, &c. may be transplanted, and they will generally succeed if the business be well done, viz: October, November, April, and May, but it is much the best to attend to it early in the fall or spring. We believe that most persons who think the spring a better time for transplanting than the fall, come to that conclusion from their transplanting too late in the fall.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK.

It is well known by intelligent farmers that great improvements may be made in stock, and they are giving their attention to the business. Every farmer should attend to it, for it is a subject of the highest importance, and one which has generally been very much neglected. The means of improvement are within the reach of every one, even those of the humblest condition. Though it may require more capital than most farmers can spare for that purpose, to purchase the expensive improved breeds that are imported, yet a great improvement may be made in our native breeds of stock, or a great advantage gained by purchasing those already improved, some of which may be had at a moderate price in almost every part of the country.

Every farmer in selecting the stock which he intends to winter, should examine them critically, and if they are not of good forms and size, if his ox kind be not tough and hardy, capable of performing much labor with common fare, and his cows good milkers, he should look around and purchase better, or exchange them for some that are superior which are intended for slaughter. If a man has stock to sell, he should by all means first select the best for keeping, though the poorer animals sell for much less.

We have heard drovers observe that farmers have offered them any lambs in their flocks, setting the price upon the handsomest and best for keeping—those of the largest and finest fleeces and best forms—only about one-third higher than the poorest part of the flock, with ugly forms and small coarse fleeces. The difference in the price was frequently so small that the drovers preferred the large lambs for their use, and in this manner even fine flocks of the farmer would soon be reduced to a worthless race. If the drover could give 50 per cent. more for the best lambs, they were surely worth 100 or 200 per cent. more to the farmer for keeping; as by selling off the best the whole flock would soon greatly depreciate in value.

A farmer may sell his best apples, his fattest beef, pork, mutton, and poultry, his best butter and cheese, and other articles which command a good price on account of their superiority, without disadvantage, if he have good wholesome provision for his own consumption. Sometimes when the articles are to be carried far to a market, there may be a decided advantage in selling the best, as the purchaser may be willing to pay high to gratify his taste and please his fancy; while other articles, not so fine and rich, may be wholesome and nutritious, and of almost equal value to the consumer. The sale of such produce does not affect future crops.

But when a farmer sells his finest animals, he suffers a loss that is lasting—he feels it every year in the depreciation of his stock, as it affords less profit while the expense of keeping is about the same. A farmer should no more think of selling off his best animals than he should of selling his large handsome ears of traced corn, carefully selected in the field, and planting little nubbins, such as usually fall to the lot of the pigs. In animals as well as vegetables, propagate from the best, for “like produces like.” You cannot expect to gather figs from thistles.

Yankee Farmer.

**THE MULE.**—Of all the hybrid animals nature seems capable of producing, there is none which is more valuable for its services to man than the mule, which, as well known, is the offspring of a jack and a mare. Owing to some cause not yet explained, hybrid animals are unable

to perpetuate their species, and hence to increase their numbers, recourse must be had to the animals from which they were originally derived. The common mule is a very valuable animal, patient of fatigue, hardy, kept with much less cost than the horse, and for domestic purposes, or for the farm, is, by those who have used them, considered far superior.

The mule possesses the peculiar character of longevity in a greater degree than any domesticated animal, apparently uniting the age of both the beasts from which it springs, in itself. Thus, if we consider the natural age of the horse to be thirty years, and that of the ass forty years, the mule would live to sixty-five or seventy. and this age has been frequently attained by them. The mule is in great demand for the West Indies, and South America, and is extensively bred for exportation to those countries. The mule is much less liable to disease than the horse; and being capable of longer continued bodily exertion than either the horse or the ass, it is principally used for carrying burdens over the wastes and mountains of all countries. The mule is rather inclined to be vicious, and sometimes unruly, but by care when young, these propensities are checked, and they are the most docile and manageable of animals. It is objected against them, that their size is too small for farm or agricultural purposes; but this is owing to the parents, particularly the jack, being of inferior size; and where good Spanish jacks, and large mares are used for breeding, this objection does not exist. It has been observed, that as a general rule, the mule is just about the medium between the size of the sire and the dam, of course animals large enough for any purpose requiring strength, endurance and economy, can be produced by proper care in breeding. The usual pace of the mule is about six or seven miles an hour, though some have been able to trot twelve miles in the same time. They are much used in the coal and iron works of Great Britain, and at the works of Colebrook Dale, several of these animals have lived and labored more than sixty years. The breeding of mules is better understood in Kentucky and Tennessee, than in perhaps any other part of the United States; and great numbers of this valuable stock are annually driven from those states. When Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, died a few years since, at the settlement of his estate, the sale of his mules produced between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars; several spans bringing, unless we have forgotten, four or five hundred dollars each. We are of the opinion, that our northern farmers would find the larger mules a valuable addition to their working cattle as more economical in every respect.—*Genesee Farmer.*

#### CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Report on the Cultivation of Cotton, read before the Pee Dee Agricultural Society at its Semi-annual meeting in October 1839, by the Hon. John Campbell.

The first object of consideration in the cultivation of cotton is the selection of a soil suited to its production. But as every variety of soil within the limits of the Pee Dee country of sufficient fertility, is found under a judicious system of cultivation, to yield a good return for the labor bestowed upon it, and as a committee has been appointed by this society to report particularly upon manures, it is thought unnecessary to make any comment upon this branch of the subject; except to remark, that from an exhausted soil, or one naturally poor, and unimproved by art, it is in vain for the planter even with the most favorable seasons, to expect an abundant harvest.

The fields being selected and the proper season having arrived, the first operation is to prepare it for planting.

In properly preparing land for planting short staple cotton good ploughing is indispensable, and among the rules which may be laid down as admitting of no modification, are these: Every part of the soil should be turned and effectually pulverized; and the depth of furrow on all lands should be regulated by the stratum which divides the fertile from the unfertile moulds. Therefore, in the breaking up or preparing of land, the plough may go as deep as the soil will admit, but not deeper, and from the violation of this rule which nature has provided as a criterion, thin soils are sometimes much injured.

Light and dry moulds that are easily pulverized may be ploughed immediately before planting. But on clayey soils, where the extremes of wet and dry present the disagreeable alternatives of mire or clods, the best season of ploughing is often short and critical, and such soils should when practicable be ploughed early in the winter, that

they may by the action of the frost be rendered friable and more easy of cultivation.

The usual and best method of planting cotton is on ridges, the centres of which vary in distances from three and a half to seven feet, in proportion as the soil is more or less fertile. The ridges being widest upon the more fertile soils, where from the larger size to which this plant attains, it requires the greater distance to admit the influence of the sun and the circulation of the air.—Upon all soils the observance of this rule is important, but particularly upon such as are backward in bringing cotton to maturity. The ridges are formed according to circumstances either by the plough alone drawn by one or more horses, or by the plough and hoe.

The land being thus prepared, the object is to plant.

Cotton being produced in all the Southern and South-western States, over a territory embracing a considerable variety of climate, is planted at different times from the middle of March to the first of May. As a universal rule however, it may be remarked, that the planter should select the earliest period that is consistent with safety. Confident that let human systems vary as they may, the approach of that season which wakes up the vegetable creation from the sleep of winter, and by its genial influence gives it life and beauty, is regulated by a steady hand—and grateful when he commits his seed to the earth, that if he has discharged his duty in preparing his land for their reception, his labor will not be in vain. In the region embraced by the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, the best time for planting is during the month of April, commencing about the second week and completing the operation as soon afterwards as practicable. It rarely, indeed it almost never, occurs, where lands have been well prepared, that there is a failure in the stand.

The seed are planted either in drills, in checks or in chops. But the most usual and convenient method when seed are abundant, is to sow in drills run on the tops of the ridges and to cover lightly with a plough constructed for the purpose. If the weather is moist and warm the plant will appear in a few days, if the contrary the seed will remain for weeks without vegetating. The stand of cotton is sometimes injured by heavy floods of rain falling shortly after planting, succeeded by drought, forming a crust on the drill which the vegetating seed are unable to penetrate. Light soils are not subject to this evil, and on stiff lands it may in a great measure be avoided by sowing the seed and leaving them exposed until after a rain, when they should be rapidly covered while the earth is friable. The moisture absorbed at such a time will occasion the seed to vegetate before another rain has fallen and another crust has formed.

After the plants are up, commences a most important part of the cultivation; and here the Committee will remark, that practical results on the culture of Cotton are varied so much by circumstances, that it is impossible to lay down rules which will be of universal application. But depending almost entirely upon experience and observation, and very little upon theoretic reasoning, every judicious planter will be regulated in the management of his crop by the condition of his field. The first process however, after the cotton is up, is generally, in common language, “to chop out.”

This operation is performed by drawing the hoe rapidly across the drill at short intervals, leaving between each chop three or four plants. The plough immediately follows running as near the drill as practicable without covering or otherwise injuring the plants. The hoe succeeds, removing the grass which by this time begins to appear, reducing the plants if of sufficient size and vigor, to a single stalk at a place, and drawing around them a little mellow earth. The plants will now stand in the drill from ten to twelve inches apart, and if this hoeing is well done the principal difficulty in the cultivation of the crop will already have been surmounted. If on the contrary, it is negligently performed (as it is too frequently the case) the planter if fully cropped, may expect much vexation in its subsequent cultivation.

The first ploughing is generally performed with two furrows to the row, leaving a narrow ridge of not more than six or eight inches to be worked by the hoe. In the second ploughing the intervals between the ridges should be effectually ploughed out, and the fresh earth thrown lightly around the lower part of the cotton stalks. Every subsequent ploughing should be performed in the same manner, with an increasing particularity as the plants increase in size and approach maturity, not to run deep and near, lest by so doing, the lateral roots which are thrown



out in search of food, should be injured, and the circulation of the sap too much checked. Ploughs of various models are used in effecting the same results, but it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a description of them or a description of their relative adaptation to the objects intended. Every planter in the selection of ploughs will of course be governed by his own observation.

The cotton crop should be worked at intervals of not more than three weeks from the commencement to the termination of its cultivation, and success depends not less upon the judicious and skilful management of the hoe than of the plough. There is however much greater uniformity in the method of using this implement, and it may be remarked, in general, that where the soil is mellow and in good condition, it is sufficient to remove the grass where the plough cannot reach it and to draw a little fresh earth to the plants with the hoe where the beds are hard; its province in addition, is to loosen the surface.

With a view to the increase of productiveness, many planters are in the habit of topping their cotton, and there is no doubt that where this operation is performed in time, it produces good results. The plant when its upward growth is checked by this process, yields more of its circulation to the support of its lateral branches and to the nourishment of its fruit.

The committee deem it almost unnecessary to allude to the great importance of having the cotton gathered as soon after it has opened as is consistent with a proper regard to the attention due to other interests on a plantation. Every planter of observation must be convinced of the great loss in weight, and in the deterioration in quality, sustained by cotton, from long exposure in the fields to the storms and frosts of winter.

The cotton plant is well known to be subject to a great variety of diseases, some of them appearing in the plant and others in the fruit only. Some have supposed that all of these diseases proceed from insects. Many of them no doubt do; but experiments have proved the existence of a circulatory system in the vegetable as well as in the animal creation; and it is known that, like animals, vegetables extract a fluid from whatever substances are applied to the organs through which they receive and digest their nutriment, that may either tend to promote their health or produce disease.—Hence it is obvious that the health or vegetables like that of animals may become injured by drawing within their circulation deleterious or poisonous qualities, and that the rot and other diseases in cotton may be attributed to this cause. This alone combined with the circumstance that we have not yet been able satisfactorily to trace the causes or provide against many of the diseases to which cotton is liable, shews the importance of an improved state of agricultural knowledge—knowledge, the advancement of which has no doubt been much retarded by the secluded state in which the cultivators of the soil have generally lived, and the want of that patient and continued observation necessary to understand the process of vegetation, and to remark intelligently upon the different results of the application of different soils and manures, and the effects of other external agents to which the plant may be subjected. A state of things which it is hoped that this society, now in its infancy, will have some agency in removing within the limits of its influence.

The cotton plant under the name of *Gossypium* has been historically known since the time of Herodotus, the father of profane history; but so recent has been its cultivation in this country that many now living can recollect its introduction among us as an article of Commerce. It would be foreign to the objects of this report to refer to the important influence which in its processes of cultivation, manufacture and sale, this article is now exercising on the destinies of the human race: But in illustration of the extent of its cultivation and of its value, the committee will briefly refer to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a statement of the annual Commerce and Navigation of the United States, commencing on the first of October 1837, and ending on the 30th September 1838. According to this report, the entire exports of the domestic produce of the United States amounted for that year to \$96,033,821. Of this amount the export of raw cotton alone amounted to \$61,556,811 and manufactures to \$3,758,755, making in all \$65,315,566, and leaving less than \$31,000,000 for the exports of the domestic produce of the whole Union besides, including the contributions of the earth, the forest and the sea, of agriculture and manufactures. Thus we see that the single article of cotton alone, raised exclusively in a section of country containing less than a third of the popula-

tion, constitutes in value more than two thirds of the exports of the domestic produce of the United States.

To the support of the pre-eminence, which, under a fortunate combination of circumstances, we have obtained as the cultivation of Cotton we are mainly to look not only for individual prosperity but for the permanence of our commercial and political importance, and this pre-eminence is to be preserved not so much from our local advantages, as from a perseverance in that enterprise, industry and skill which have placed the competition of other regions, not less favored by climate at a distance, and given to us the command of the markets of the world.

#### ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR FROM THE BEET.

(Concluded.)

There is yet another mode of expending the sugar beet, which is not generally known; and although it might be considered by some persons as liable to objection, it may be substituted for corn and grain in the distillery, with the greatest advantage, rendering a spirit incomparably more pure and wholesome, and taking the place of enormous quantities of these articles, which are now distilled, to be expended in the *destruction of life*, instead of the support of it. I was present at the crushing of the first beet root in the island of Jersey, for the purpose of making *French brandy*: the establishment was conducted by men from the wine countries in France, and the spirit was exported to England, where it commanded the best prices in the market, with a suspicion that it had been drawn from the beet! its character being equal to the best old French brandies; and the business was a most lucrative one, until it was interdicted by an order in council from the British government—just as it is said they now prevent the manufacture of sugar from the beet in England—they have clashing interests, and cannot afford to allow their people to act as they think best for their own interests.

It is said, an extensive establishment is going up in an Eastern state, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet, and that an agent has been despatched to France, to examine into the present state of the business, and to construct machinery for the same purpose in this country. Success is certain—but the greatest advantage to be obtained by such a step is, this person will see the process, conducted with the utmost facility, without difficulty or fear for the result; and to a profit which will, when taken together, astonish him: the *only* fear is, that a sufficient quantity of beets will not be obtained the present year, for the full employment of the works; and just as they are about to test the final results, their operations might be paralyzed, and the business be again doomed to abeyance. This consideration urges me again to press upon the consideration of those, who intend seriously to go into the concern, the expediency of not attempting more the coming season, than to grow very large quantities of root, and erect a perfect establishment, for conducting the operations with improved machinery—a work, quite sufficient to occupy the time until next September, and fully too.

Other establishments are preparing to operate on a few acres of roots only—these are too much like experiments, and will be deprecated by all who have the ability to see that time and capital only, are required to insure the most perfect success. Would any one think, for a moment, of going into the cultivation of the cane, with the intention of establishing a sugar house, with any, but very ample means, and with time sufficient to construct and erect the necessary buildings, machinery and apparatus? Just so ought it to be with the beet sugar business—a business of far more real importance in its results, and with equal magnitude of enterprise; for a plantation of four hundred acres might be made to produce twenty-four millions of pounds of roots; two millions, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of sugar—upwards of fourteen hundred hogsheads—forty-eight thousand pounds of molasses, and three millions eight hundred and forty thousand pounds of cakes—the two last articles, sufficient to fatten about eight thousand sheep!—a concern extensive enough to employ many hands, and of such importance as to demand a careful and circumspect distribution of the means adopted to call forth all its energies.

On the advantage of importing machinery from France, I confess I am somewhat skeptical—while engaged on my mission to that country, as agent to the "Beet Sugar Society of Philadelphia," it was my business to examine all the establishments which lay in my route, and to which I had the most unlimited means of access, by letters of

introduction, furnished by some of the first men of this country and of England; and I am sure my excellent and intelligent friends in France will permit me to say—and I do it not in disparagement—their machinery is far inferior to that with which I have been engaged, since the time that I returned from that mission, an event which was the means of an introduction to Jos. S. Lovering, Esq., a gentleman to whose generous and unreserved communications in the business of refining, I am indebted for information and experience of the highest order, and which I could not elsewhere have obtained; and which enables me to form an opinion on the subject of machinery, which is, I confess, unfavorable to that at present in use in France. I repeat, however, the stimulus which will accrue to the undertaking, from the circumstance of their agent *seeing and feeling* the facility with which sugar is made from the beet, will be of the greatest importance; insuring to it—if it be commenced with a sufficient capital, with an abundant supply of roots, and perfect machinery—the most perfect success.

From three years experience, in a situation unexampled in the means of information, and where my attention has been led to the consideration of improved machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar, as well as for the cultivation of the crop, I have been enabled to construct models of the different apparatus necessary, which will, I conceive, facilitate the business, and cost much less in the fabrication, than do those in general use, where the improved modes of working have been adopted—an important object in a country where the high price of machinery compels purchasers to go to foreign countries for their supplies. The models are

1. A set of three Harrows, on a new construction.
2. A Drill, for sowing the beet and other seeds.
3. A Barrow Hoe, for cleaning the crops.
4. A Hand Hoe, French pattern.
5. A Root Cutter.
6. A Self-Skimming Double Milk Pan.

#### FOR THE SUGAR HOUSE.

7. A Rasp, for cutting roots.
8. Clais and cloths for pressing.
9. A stand and Bags for sediment and scums.
10. A Press, on a most convenient principle.
11. A pair of Defecating Pans, new construction.
12. French Tap, for drawing off clear.
13. Apparatus for washing animal carbon.
14. Do. for drying and re-clearing do.
15. Mechanical Filter, new construction.
16. Chemical Filter.
17. Steam Generator, Boiling Pan, and Evaporator, united.
18. Machine for evaporating from 7° to 21°.
19. Steam Generator, and Boiling Pan, united.
20. Smoke-consuming fire places.
21. A Beet cutter, for the dessicating process.

\*To a person of capital and enterprise, wishing to enter business, and casting about for a suitable employment, I would say, where will you find one more healthy, interesting, or profitable? An untrodden field is open before you, with no fear of too many competitors—no cause for

\*The business of sugar making from the beet—unlike many other businesses—may be taken up and pursued to the end; or if difficulties arise, so as to prevent the accomplishment of the undertaking, all is not lost—in many cases nothing need be lost—for if the possibility of such an event be kept in view at the time of the erection of the buildings, they might be made to take a form which will permit them to be turned to other purposes; and a great portion of them will be required for the housing and feeding of the cattle and sheep with the crops, with space for steaming their food and other purposes, as also for protecting the roots for winter feeding.

I once knew a gentleman who, in erecting a long row of warehouses, placed blank windows and doors in every story, and arranged the internal parts so that, in the event of the failure of the business in which at that time he was engaged, they might readily be converted into dwelling houses—the result justified his prudence and foresight, for a war put an end to his importations; but the income which he now derives from the rents of those houses makes ample amends for his disappointment—just so might it be with the culture of the beet for the purpose of manufacturing sugar; if the event be relinquished, the expending of the root in the rearing and fattening of stock, will prove a source of ample profit and pleasure to all who are engaged in it.

J. P.



alarm, lest your neighbor, whose place of business might be better situated than your own, might draw away your customers, or that the adjoining premises might be taken by some one, whose interests will clash with yours—no dread, that the present fashions might change, and leave you with a heavy stock on your hands, or that a new one might spring up, and call for fresh purchasers, which cannot, perhaps, be made without sacrificing at auction the profits of years. In the beet sugar business, every neighbor is a friend; and I have never seen the observation verified in a more striking manner, than amongst those engaged in that employment in France; they form a distinct class of agriculturists; many among them are men of the highest attainments, and in the service of the government, and of the first standing in society. The success which now attends the manufacture of sugar in France, where considerably more than half the supply of the whole country is made from the beet, is to be attributed to the untiring perseverance of the present Mons. Crespel Deslis, of Arras, and Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa—but for these noble and scientific men, the business would have sunk; they, however, determined to pursue it, through evil and through good report; and the result has justified their highest expectations. To the former of these gentlemen, I owe a debt of gratitude, for the kind and liberal manner in which he instructed me in his mode of working, at his fine establishment at Arras; a mode which was considered, by a committee sent from Prussia to examine the different methods pursued throughout the sugar districts, superior to all others, and by which he has accumulated large property.

The great diversity of employments, connected with the business of sugar growing, renders it very delightful—first, there is the agriculturist, with his improved machinery, ploughs, harrows, scufflers, cultivators, drills, &c., vying with his neighbors, who shall grow the largest and the earliest crops—then the dairy-man, with his improved Durhams, competing with all the world for quantity and quality of milk, and fat veal and rich butter—then the cattle feeder, with oxen of seventy score; and the feeder of sheep, and the maker of house lamb, without the risk of rot or scab; with his flock under his eye, and managed with the greatest ease and regularity—and his stud of horses and brood mares, “beautiful to look upon” and lastly, the sugar house, with its machinery and well appointed apparatus, as true as clock work; calling into requisition his chemical science, as well as his mechanical skill—and all occupied in the preparation of an article for which there is as regular a demand as for bread, and which will always obtain as ready a sale in the market, maugre all the changes of fashion, by which many traders might be prostrated—and all conducted without hurry or confusion—no fear lest a premature frost might put a period to his labors before half the work is done (as is often the case in the cane districts in this country) or, that the same evil might assail his next spring crops, blasting at once his hopes for the whole year—for of all the crops that are cultivated, perhaps the sugar beet is the most secure in this respect, as the time of sowing might be delayed, if the season is unpropitious, and the time of harvesting be expedited in bad seasons, without essential injury to the crop, or, with less evil than would accrue to any other.

At the same time, as has already been observed, the business of sugar making ought not to be taken up by agriculturists generally: there must be many consumers to one producer, or there will be no purchasers—and if this law of reason were observed and reflected upon, there would be fewer cases of mania. All, however, can indulge in the cultivation of the beet, but it is those only of capital and enterprise, who should engage in the manufacture of sugar therefrom; and not even then, until due provision has been made, and the business placed in the hands of some person who is competent to conduct the different operations to their final result—then it must succeed, and better perhaps in this country than in any other in the world.

\*The puerile idea, so sedulously propagated at the first introduction of the sugar beet to notice, that “every oc-

\*I remember a plain Farmer called upon me and said, “I want, Mister, to make my own sugar—people talk about the good of the country, and this and that, all which I don't pretend to know any thing about—but I want to make sugar,—so if you'll come up and put us in the way on't, I'll pay you fort. I got a quarter acre of fine beets, and my wife got plenty of pots and kettles and buckets—as many I guess as you'll want; but if you want any thing else, why you can bring it up with you: I want to make sugar.”—J. P.

cupier of a sixteenth part of an acre of land could grow his own sugar and kill his own mutton,” has brought the subject into utter contempt; and it will not be able to rise to the consideration which it merits, until it is taken up in the way here recommended. What man has done, man may do—and it will not be readily believed that what is done in France, not only without difficulty but with the greatest facility, cannot be done in this country, where nature and the arts have done so much to distinguish it above all others.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1839.

The above, in manuscript, was submitted to Joseph S. Lovering, Esq., for his approval. It was returned with the following testimonial, which, from such a source, speaks volumes in favor of the enterprise.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1839.

MR. JAMES PEDDER:—Dear Sir,—I have read your paper on the subject of beet sugar with pleasure, and agree with you in opinion, that an establishment, such as you contemplate, properly conducted, would not only prove a highly interesting one to all connected with it, but would also yield an abundant return to the capitalist; and had I not already enough for one man to attend to, I should rejoice to be among the first to enter the field.

As regards the mention of my name in your paper, the flattering terms in which you have placed it there, forbid me to object; although, as a general rule, I am averse to having my name in public print in any shape.

I am, dear sir, your's truly,

JOSEPH S. LOVERING.

### LATEST NEWS.

The steam-ship Liverpool has arrived at New York under the command of Capt. Englelove, her former commander, Capt. Fayer, being, as we understand, sick. She left Liverpool on the 16th ultimo.

The news of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the U. S. and other Banks in this country, reached England Nov. 6th, and created a strong sensation. It appears to have defeated the proposed loan of £800,000 from Hope & Co. of Amsterdam—but on the other hand relief had been provided in London, and Mr. Jaudon, under date of the 13th, states that all the bills of exchange drawn upon him by the U. S. Bank, and arriving at maturity, had been paid. This will be agreeable news to some of our merchants.

Mr. Jaudon has sustained himself and succeeded in his various negotiations in a manner which has obtained him great praise.

Cotton had advanced in consequence of large purchases on speculation. Those purchases however were based on the supposition that our crop would be late in going forward, and short withal; both of which opinions were erroneous.

On the whole, the intelligence by this arrival, is more favorable, in a commercial and financial point of view, than any one would have dared to expect.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.—Cotton—The intelligence brought by the Liverpool, from America, announcing the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of the United States and many others in the Southern States, has had a depressing effect on the market, and has shaken confidence in the article of Cotton; it is offering more freely, and prices have given way 7-8d per lb., though they are still nearly 4d per lb. higher than they were in the early part of last week. 1300 bales of American and 700 of Surat have been taken on speculation, and 1300 of American for export.

Turpentine continues firm, and the only sale made is a parcel of 1600 barrels of old stuff, in store, at 11s 9d per cwt.—Tobacco—170 hhds. have been taken at full prices.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—The firmness in our Cotton market as noticed in our last circular of 1st inst. per British Queen, has since continued, with the exception of two or three quiet days on the arrival of the Liverpool, and prices have advanced about 3-8d per lb. More than half of this improvement has been realized the few last days, owing to about 7000 bales having been taken on speculation, which added to rather more free buying on the part of consumers, has produced considerable excitement in the market, and increased the firmness of holders.

There is certainly some little improvement in trade in the manufacturing districts, and not so much said of working short time; but as yet there is little or no amendment in the prices of goods or yarn, nor any decidedly favorable change in the Money Market. The sales of Cotton for the week, ended 8th inst. were 22,570 bales—and for the week ended last evening, they amounted to 33,310 bales—of the latter 10,220 were Upland at 5 1/2d to 8d, 13,460 Orleans at 5 1/2d to 8d—5730 Alabama and Mobile at 6d to 7 1/2d and 80 Sea Island at 18 1/2d to 29d per lb. About 8000 bales taken on speculation, and 800 for export. Fair qualities may be quoted at 7 1/2d to 8d.

The duty on wheat is now 18s 8d per qr. and on Flour 11s 24d per brl; next week the former is likely to be 20s 8d, and

the latter 12s 5d—and there is every indication of the duties remaining high. The Corn markets have been particularly dull for a week past, and Flour has declined fully 2s per brl.—We believe it would not be possible to find buyers for any large quantity at 40s, perhaps not at 38s per brl—but as a good deal is now coming in, the market will soon be effectually tested. The business in tobacco since the 1st inst. has been short of 400 hhds and prices are 1d per lb. lower.

Antwerp, Nov. 12.—Cotton since our last review of this day se'nnight, was both firmer and more enquired after; 20 bales Georgia and Mobile, of which we could not ascertain the exact price; as also 30 bales Surat at 33 1/2c. besides 200 bales Bahia, lately arrived by the Jannetta Maria, were successfully disposed of. Tobacco remains neglected, and 80 hhds Virginia exposed for public sale, were all withdrawn for want of purchasers.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—Of Maryland Tobacco only 30 hhds were this week placed, but we could not ascertain at what price. In Cotton we had no alteration, and our sales were limited to about 100 bales Surinam and Nickerie, at 48 to 50c.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At New Orleans, in the three days ending on the 28th, there was but a limited business done in Cotton, and the sales at a fall of 4c on the quotations of the 23d, on which day the sales amounted to 5000 bales. The quotations of 25th were 7 1/2d to 8c for ordinary to 11 1/2d for good and fine Louisiana and Mississippi; and 7 1/2d to 9d for extremes of Ten. and N. Alabam. The stock had increased to 112,808 bales. The receipts of Flour were so light that without any demand for export, holders had advanced the price to \$6, and some asked higher. Beef, Pork, Bacon and lard were all dull—the stock of the latter was ample, and the sales made were at 9 1/2d to 10 1/2d; Whiskey 42 1/2c; and supply full. Corn and oats were in abundant supply, and the former sold at 53c, and the latter at 37 1/2d to 40c.

At Richmond, Friday, sales of country flour were made at \$6 1/2, stock light; City Mills held at \$6 1/2, but no sales; wheat \$1, 15 1/2, 20; corn 60 1/2 to 62 1/2, for old, and 50 for new; oats 26c. from the wharf. Tobacco, common new lugs \$2 1/2 to 3; good 3 1/2 to 4; common leaf 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, good 6 to 8 1/2.

At Alexandria, Saturday, flour was quoted at 5, 75 from wagons; wheat 1, 15 1/2, 21; rye 70c; corn 55c; oats 30 1/2 to 33.

At Charleston, Dec. 7th, a very active demand for cotton was continued through the whole week, for Uplands, at last prices quoted, and the market closed with undiminished activity to the final hour. The operations were principally confined to the middling qualities, although the extremes of prices received a fair proportion of the operations. It is generally believed that the staple will still go lower, which of course is a mere matter of speculation. We report sales of 6885 bags as follows: 18 at 8; 10, 8 1/2; 82, 8 1/2; 554, 9; 358, 9 1/2; 167, 9 1/2; 1284, 9 1/2; 336, 9 1/2; 1226, 9 1/2; 1495, 10 1/2; 878, 10 1/2; and 437, 10 1/2c per lb. Long Cotton, 126 bags principally Sea Islands were sold since our last, one half of which were stained, viz: 57 white at 30 to 55, and 69 stained at 8 1/2 to 20c per lb. 759 tcs Rice were disposed of at \$2 3/4 to 3 1/2 per cwt. The article is now extremely dull, and a decline of 1-8 per cwt. was submitted to since the last review. There is a fair supply of all descriptions now on hand. Rough Rice, 5185 bushels changed hands at 80 to 82 per bu.

At Savannah, Dec. 2d, the demand for Upland Cotton continued good, sales reached about 2000 bales. Quotations were from 9 to 11 for all qualities. The demand for Rice has been limited—the sales reached from 5 to 600 casks, at prices ranging from \$2 3/4 to 3. Corn retails from 75 to 95c.

At Mobile, at our last accounts, business was beginning to improve, though the sales of Cotton continued light. On the 25th, sales of 1000 bales were made, but the market then fell off, and was rather inanimate on the 28th—some holders were anxious to sell at 9 1/2 to 10—and a good portion of the Cotton received was stored under limits from the planters.

At Cincinnati, on the 5th inst., flour was \$4.06, with a tendency to decline, the opening of the Canal again having brought in a large supply—the market was active, and the greater portion bought had been stored for the southern trade. Wheat had further declined, and sales were made at 60 cents with an abundant supply. Corn was 31 1/2 to 37c and Oats dull at 31c. Lard freely offered at 8c., and Whiskey sold at 30a 31c.

At New York, last week, the sales of Cotton were about 1800 bales at steady prices, the stock too small to admit of an extended business, being not over 2000 bales, and not including a bale of Georgia, or any received fr. Charleston. Flour had fallen until common Genesee closed very dull at \$6, with a moderate demand. Ohio, Troy, &c., sold at \$6 in small lots, 1500 Troy for export at \$5.87 1/2. In Southern sorts there had hardly been sales to test the market. No change in Rye, Flour and Corn meal; two parcels of Wheat have been sold at 120; Northern rye fell a little and sold at 75 1/2 to 76c; sales Northern Barley at 68 1/2 to 75c cash and time; Northern Oats 38 1/2 to 40; Corn scarce yet, 1500 bushels old Southern sold at 71 c. weight; Northern old 70 1/2 to 72. Molasses dull. With Naval Stores the market was poorly supplied. 250 tierces Rice sold at \$3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cwt. for exportation. For Sugar little or no demand, and holders anxious to sell, prices the same. Nothing done in Tobacco. The Money Market remains without any apparent change.



## PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	PROVISIONS—
BRICKS—	Beef, Balt. mess, 15 00
Run of kiln per M. \$6 25	Pork, do do 16 50
Hard or arch 7 00	do prime 14 00
Red or paving 8 50	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb. 10
COFFEE—Hs. lb. 9 1/2 11 1/2	Hams, do cured 13
Rio 9 1/2 12 1/2	Middl'gs, do do 11a00
COTTON—	Shoulders, do do 10
Virgin. good, lb 00 a 00	Lard, West. & Balt. 11 1/2
Upland, 14 a 15 1/2	Butter, Wes. No. 3, 16
Alabama 00 a 00	do do "2, 15 1/2
Louisiana, pri. 00 a 00	do Glades "1, 22
Mississippi a 15	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9 1/2 13
FEATHERS—	RICE—pr 100 lb. 4 00a4 25
Am. geese, lb. 48 a 53	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 33a35
FISH—	SEEDS—Clover do. 8a10 00
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl. 11 75	Timothy do. 2 00 a 2 50
Herrings 5 50	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a1 00
FLOUR, &c.—	Y. Hyson 37a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl. 5 75	Gunpowder 60a1 00
Howard st. do 0 00a0 00	Imperial 55 a 60
Susquehanna 0 00	TOBACCO—
Rye — a —	Com., 100lb. 4 50a5 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. 0 00	Brown & red 6 00a6 50
do. hhd. 00 00	Ground leaf 5 50a8 00
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 62	Or. to mid. col. 9 50a12 00
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	Col. to fine red 12a14 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Yel. to fi. yel. 10 00a15 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white 1 16	Wrappery, suitable for
Wheat, pri. red 1 10a1 12	segars, 10 00a20 00
Rye, new 58 a 00	Virginia 6 00a10 00
Corn, white, new 00 a 50	Ohio 8 50a10 00
do yellow 53 a 55	Kentucky 6 00a13 00
Oats 00 a 28	St. Domingo 13 00a18 00
Beans, white 1 75a2 00	Cuba 15 00a30 00
Peas, black eye 1 12a1 25	WOOL—
NAVAL STORES—	Am. Sax. fleece, lb 60a70
Pitch, bbl 2 00a2 55	Full bld. Merino 50a55
Tar, 2 12	1-3 & 4 do. 42a47
PLASTER PARIS—	native & 4 do. 37a42
Cargo, ton, 3 87	pulled, lambs 40
Ground, bbl. 1 37a1 50	unwashed 25a33
SUGARS—	S. Ame. clean 25
Hav. wh. 100lb. 11 a12 00	Sheep skins, each 25a30
do brown 8 00a8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—
N. Orleans 6 20a8 70	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 1 50
LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40	To Wheeling, 1 75

**Baltimore Market.**—Flour.—Upon the publication on Saturday of the news from England by the steam ship Liverpool, a decline took place both from stores and wagons in Howard street flour. Sales were made from stores on Friday at \$5.87 1/2 to 5.94. On Saturday holders offered to sell at \$5.75, and also this morning at the same rate, but there appears to be no buyers at present, and we are not advised of any operations at that price. The last settlements for receipts by wagons were made on Saturday at \$5.50, but this morning there is a tendency to a still further decline. City Mills Flour has been offered at \$5.75 to-day by one holder, but other holders ask higher. There are no buyers in market.

**Grain.**—Sales of very good red Wheats have been made to-day at \$1.10 per bushel; there are no prime parcels in market, but they are supposed to be worth only about \$1.12 per bushel. A sale of family flour white wheat to-day at \$1.25 per bushel. A sale of very good white to-day at \$1.20. Sales of new white Corn to-day at 50c per bushel, and of new yellow at 53a55c. There is no corn now in market. Last sales of Rye at 58c; we quote at 56a58c. Oats are dull at 28c.—*American of the 10th.*

**Cloverseed.**—In the early part of the week, 200 bushels good old were sold at near \$10 per bushel, and 200 bushels ordinary, at auction, at \$8 per bushel.

**Flaxseed.**—We are not advised of any sales from stores.—The wagon price is \$1.12 1/2 per bushel.

**Hay.**—A cargo of Eastern pressed Hay was sold this week at \$15 per ton.

**Cotton.**—Sales of prime North Carolina at 12 1/2 cents.

**Cattle.**—There is no change in the price of Beef on the hoof since last week. The supply in market was greater than the demand, and of about 450 head that were offered, 300 were sold at \$8 for prime, and \$6 per 100 lbs. for inferior quality. We have heard of no purchases of Live Hogs by the packers. About 500 were brought to market this week, nearly all of which have been slaughtered by the drovers.—Wagon pork is selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

**Tobacco.**—There has been a moderate business doing in Maryland Tobacco during the week, but principally confined to ground leaf and inferior and common qualities. The sales generally have been at a slight reduction on our quotations of last week, which we now alter to conform to the current rates, viz: inferior \$3.50 a \$4; common \$4.50 a \$5; good \$5.50 a \$7; and fine and leafy \$7.50 a \$8.50. Ground leaf is in fair demand, and generally finds prompt sale at \$5.50 a \$8, as in quality and in condition. We hear of no transactions in Ohio, the stock of which is greatly reduced. The inspections of the week comprise 190 hds. Maryland.—*Am. of 7th.*

At Brighton (Boston) Cattle market on Monday, there

was a decline in beef, and first quality sold at \$6 1/2, second do. 6a6 50, third do. 43a54, though a few choice cattle were sold above the highest quotation. Sheep sold in lots at 1.50 to 2.50 each.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, the cotton stocks were light, and the demand moderate. Prices have again slightly declined. Sales of 250 bales Mississippi, New Orleans, and Upland, at 13a14 1/2, and some Virginia at 12 1/2c. The late advices show an advance of 1a3-8 in Liverpool, on the ruling prices brought by the British Queen. Flour remained steady at \$6.25 until near the close of the week, when some sales were made at \$6.12 1/2. The late news from Europe being unfavorable, the price has declined to \$6, at which sales have been made. Rye Flour and Corn Meal steady, with sales of the former at \$4.25, and latter at \$4. The transactions in Wheat have been considerable at about previous rates. About 17,000 bushels of good to prime Pennsylvania red, were taken for shipment at \$1.22a1.23 in store. Sales of good white at 1.25, and Southern at 1.20 to 1.23, for fair to prime red. Saturday, lower prices would have been excepted. Rye at 70c for Southern; corn old flat yellow at 66, and white 60; new yellow at 56, and white, 53c; oats 30 1/2 for southern, supplies light, and demand moderate. A sale of 100 bales Manilla Hemp at about \$147 per ton, and 15 tons Kentucky at \$145, both on time; an import of 200 tons Russia has arrived direct, but no sales have been effected. Prices are fully supported for Kentucky, and also for Russia. Sales of Flaxseed have been made at 1.15 per bushel, and but little arriving. The market is well supplied with beef cattle, but the sales have been confined to 280 head, at \$6 to 8 per 100 lbs. for common to prime quality. Cows of about 100 head at \$25 to 35, and a few at \$40. Hogs have declined; sales near 500, at \$6a7 per 100 lbs. 2800 Sheep; demand moderate, at \$1a2 for Lambs, and \$2a4 each for sheep.

**BANKS.**—The Commercial Bank of Millington, Md. pays specie for its notes. The Exchange Bank of Va. resumed the payment of specie on the 4th inst. The Ohio and the Georgia Banks, generally, have resumed specie payments. The Providence, Blackstone Canal, and Arcade Banks, in Providence, R. I. have also resumed.

**FOR SALE.—The following thorough-bred STOCK,** the pedigree of each to be furnished in full:

No. 1. Dark brown Stallion by Tariff, out of Belinda, by Miner's Escape, he by Impt. Horns.

No. 2. Dark brown Mare by Tariff, dam by Dr. Thornton's Richmond, g. d. by Potomac.

No. 3. Bay Mare by John Richards, dam by Defiance, g. d. by impt. Trumpetta, by Trumpator.

No. 4. Filly, 3 months old, by imp. Telf, out of No. 2.

No. 5. Bay horse Colt, 2 1-2 years old, out of No. 3, by Paul Clifford, he by Eclipse out of Betsey Richard.

No. 6. Bay Filly, out of No. 2, by Ace of Diamonds.

No. 7. Filly, 6 months old, out of No. 3 by Paul Clifford.

Resides other stock of rather an inferior quality.

Persons wishing to purchase any or all of the above mentioned stock, will address STEVENS T. MASON, Selma, near Leesburg, Va. saying what terms will be most agreeable, as they can be made to suit the purchaser.

JAMES GRAHAM, jr. Agent.  
do 11 3t\*

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to the former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable.

nov 20 6m\* OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

## EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

**HARVEST TOOLS, &c**

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS: each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made of the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment in other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c.

I have also pattern for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN,  
May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

**MAHOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAK-SHARE PLOUGH.**

From One to Four Horses.—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. PANSON, Agent.

## ROHAN POTATOES.

The subscriber has received from C. N. Bement, Esq. a few bbls. of this celebrated Potatoes.—They have been procured for the accommodation of those who wish to try them on a small scale, and in order to ensure the genuine article, ordered from the above named celebrated agriculturist. Apply at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North sts. to

SAML. SANDS.

**LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—saddle and farm-horses of superior quality—some choice Devon cattle of genuine blood, bulls, cows and heifers—well selected milch cows of common blood—oxen and sheep—four large young males—a new wagon, light and strong, with harness for four horses—ox and horse carts, and all sorts of agricultural implements.

The sale will take place, on account of the subscribers, at Tracey's Landing, near Fair Haven, A. A. co., Md., on Monday, the 9th of December next, if fair—if not, the next fair day thereafter, to commence at half past 10, A. M. Terms of sale—Cash for all purchases not over \$20; and six months credit with approved endorsed notes or Baltimore acceptances, with interest for all sums over that amount.

F. G. SKINNER  
T. B. SKINNER

## MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &amp;c.



100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Brousa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

## BREEDING MARES.

We will sell, or exchange for a lot of Devon cattle, two first rate BREEDING MARES—Zedora, out of imported Alarm, by American Eclipse—This mare has proved herself a good runner, which will appear by referring to the Turf Register, and an excellent breeder; is now with colt to Duane; about ten years old. Also—Julia, out of Medoc's dam, by Count Piper. She is a large, strong mare; has not been trained; produces fine colts; is also supposed in colt to Duane, ten years old. Enquire of

J. S. SKINNER &amp; SON.

## STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber, residing at David Brown's farm, on the Fall's Turnpike Road, 5 1/2 miles from Baltimore, some time in the month of Oct ber, a white cow, with red ears, and blind in the left eye. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL BOON.

Nov 27.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durdin & Co. encouraged by the favorable shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, near of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle.

may 29

## ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The Fourth edition of this popular work is now published and ready for delivery. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings & Twists; the plan of constructing cocoeneries, feeding silves, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st of January, and the present has been issued to supply an order from the legislature of Pennsylvania for a considerable number for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it also received the commendation of the committee on agriculture of the H. of R. of the Congress of the U. S. A large edition is now published, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1-2 cts. per single copy. Address

S. SANDS, Balti. Md.

## MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

A planter at the South would contract to furnish of the next year's growth, a million or more Multicaulis Trees at 10 cents per tree. For further particulars apply at the Farmer office.

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